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common than the Holothurians; a single new genus and species, *Peytoia nathorsti*, is described, its condition of preservation being identical with that of the Holothurians.

Heretofore the existence of Annelids at the time of deposition of very ancient sediments has been inferred from the presence of certain more or less obscure burrows and trails, but here in the Burgess shale Walcott has been able to recognize eleven genera of these organisms, so perfectly preserved that not only the segmentation of the body but the most delicate appendages can be recognized. The genera are of course all new, and they belong to widely separated families, indicating a remarkable degree of differentiation at this very early period.

Descriptions of the numerous Phyllopod crustaceans which are said to be associated with the organisms discussed in the three papers here noticed, have not yet been published. They will doubtless be made the subject of another paper in this same volume of *Cambrian Geology and Paleontology*.
S. W.

Seismic History of the Southern Andes (Historia sismica de los Andes Meridionales. POR EL CONDE FERNANDO DE MONTES-SUS DE BALLORE, director del Servicio Sismológico de Chile. Primera Parte. Santiago de Chile, 1911).

As is well known, one of the most unstable regions upon the globe is represented by the great Cordilleran backbone of South America. Yet until quite recently little has been undertaken on scientific lines within that vast region, and its seismic history has been a closed book. When, as a consequence of the object-lesson furnished by the late Valparaiso earthquake, the Republic of Chile established a modern seismological service, it very wisely decided to call to its directorship one of the foremost of living authorities upon earthquake phenomena. Already familiar with the Spanish language from years of residence in Central America, and an experienced compiler of seismic maps and catalogues, it was inevitable that the Count de Montessus would not long delay in exploiting the rich mine of seismic facts so long buried in local historical documents. This agreeable task the new director has undertaken, and the wealth of the material has proved even greater than was supposed, so that it will fill several volumes. The first of these has just appeared and is entitled "Seismic History of the Southern Andes" (*Historia sismica de los Andes Meridionales.* Por el Conde Fernando de Montessus de Ballore, director del Servicio Sismológico de Chile. Primera Parte. Santiago de Chile, 1911).

This seismic history covers the period from 1810 to 1905. The second volume, which is now in press, will treat the much more interesting earthquake of southern Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile. Seismologists will rather generally regret that it was necessary to print the results in the Spanish language.

W. H. H.

“The Production of Phosphate Rock in 1910.” By F. B. VAN HORN. Advance chapter from *Mineral Resources of the United States* for 1910, U.S. Geol. Survey, Washington, 1911.

The total production of phosphate rock in 1910 showed an increase of a little over 10 per cent over the 1909 production. The increase came notably from Florida, with small increase from Tennessee and the western fields, and a drop in production from North Carolina. A drop of fifty-one cents per ton in the average price brought the increase in value down to a little over 1 per cent. Florida is as before by far the largest producer, giving 77.9 per cent of the total for 1910. A short chapter on methods of mining phosphate rock in the various fields is inserted.

A. D. B.

“The Manufacture of Coke in 1910.” By EDWARD W. PARKER. Advance chapter from *Mineral Resources of the United States* for 1910, U.S. Geol. Survey, Washington, 1911.

The coke output of the United States in 1910 broke the record of 1907 by nearly a million tons but by no means reached the 1907 record for value. Compared with 1909 the amount increased 6.1 per cent and the value 10.9 per cent. Illinois rose from fifth to fourth rank owing to the installation of ovens at Joliet by the United States Steel Corporation, but in general the rank of producing states changed little. In 1910, 17.12 per cent of the output was from by-products ovens, against 15.94 per cent in 1909.

In spite of the increased production and higher price of coke, 1910 was not a satisfactory year from the producer's standpoint. The increased value of the coal charged into the ovens more than offset the increase in price of coke. A downward tendency in price held throughout, with the result that before the end of the year some manufacturers were running at a loss.

A. D. B.